

OUR PLATFORM.

Unalterable opposition to the policy of Public Favoritism to Private Industries by Tariff Taxation—commonly called the Republican Policy of Protection.

Mill Spring suffered heavy losses by fire last Thursday morning. Evans & Russell's large saw and planing mill, and other buildings, were burned.

According to the Jefferson City Tribune, Hon. Richard Dalton and Hon. Stephen H. Claycomb are the only avowed candidates for the democratic nomination for governor of Missouri, but there are four or five on the fence.

McKinley's "American tin" badges have come to grief, a mean, disloyal son-of-a-gun of an assayer, or chemist, or something, having discredited them by announcing that they were made of poor iron, a little tin and a good deal of lead. We regret that any American can be found willing to lend (or sell) his art to the breaking down of any home industry for the supply of the sacred Home Market. It's too utterly bad—just as bad as the tin and sheet iron in the aforementioned badges.

Bonne Terre Democrat: "If our high tariff friends continue in their state of enthusiasm over the fall in the price of sugar from the removal of the duty upon that article, isn't there danger that they will implant a desire in the minds of the public to try this experiment of reduction upon some other articles? We really fail to see how there is any possible escape from this logic. Thus a broad avenue may be opened to that fearful free trade which has before not been mentioned without a shuddering apprehension."

Ten years ago a self-binding resper cost \$135, and it can be bought to-day for \$130. Protection fosters inventive genius, cheapens the cost of manufactures by producing them with less expense, and thereby contributes to the welfare of the entire people.—Carbondale (Ill.) Free Press.

It is that is the case the manufacturers ought to have no special liking for protection, for instead of being able to sell their machines for \$315 apiece, they now can get only \$130. We presume that the reason then why manufacturers have been so clamorous for protection is that they could be forced to sell their products for 50 per cent. less than before. We have always understood that the central idea of a protective tariff was that it enabled the manufacturer to get better prices and not that it forced him down 50 per cent. It wouldn't suit the manufacturing magnates to preach that sort of protective doctrine. The idea of needing protection on self-binders is unique, too. They are manufactured entirely in this country. There might be a duty on the steel and iron used in their construction, but that would only go to increase their cost. Go to, Barton: "You're way off on the Big Sandy."

To the free trade assertion that the duty on tinplate has enhanced the cost of tin cans, one of the largest canning establishments in the East replies that it has paid no advance on the cost of cans, but if it should pay an advanced equal to the entire duty imposed by the free tariff act there would still be a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of canned goods owing to the removal of the tariff on sugar.—Bethany Republican.

The cost of tin cans has been enhanced by the increased duty on tinplate. But that aside, if putting sugar on the free list saves 50 per cent. in the cost of canned goods, wouldn't the taking off the duty on tin still further lower the cost? Do you try to justify a gouge for the granite iron men by knocking the pins from under the sugar raisers? O, we pay the latter a bounty, you will say. Why not—if the payment of a bounty to sugar-makers doesn't put up the price of sugar—why not try the bounty plan with tin, and iron, and steel, and woolen goods, etc.? We pay a bounty of two cents a pound on home-grown sugar, and yet we get 20 pounds under free trade, while under protection 14 pounds was the limit. O, yes, let's try the bounty plan all around: it comes cheaper, and leaves the consumer the liberty to buy where he pleases and from whom he pleases. By all means, the bounty plan; for the old idea that the state has no right to tax ten citizens in order to make a rich man of the eleventh—that old notion is exploded! Let's have the bounty plan extended to sheep and cattle, hay and corn, wheat and oats, beets and gopher-peas, pears and peaches, Siberian crabs and huckleberries, etc., etc. Why not apply it to any or all of these as well as to sugar? Will some one tell?

Silver Coinage &c.

Ed. Register.—It seems to me there are some positions taken in your able editorial in last week's REGISTER criticizing Mr. Mills' views on the Silver Coinage question, not quite accurate. Especially is this so as to the character and effect of the silver certificates now being issued by the Treasury Department in payment for the four million five hundred thousand ounces of silver which the government is buying every month.

Besides, it is likely that so able a Statesman and publicist as Mr. Mills is, would be mistaken when he says that the \$54,000,000 per annum now being issued in Treasury notes do enter into the actual circulation of the country?

If the certificates do not enter into

general circulation and perform the offices of money, as silver coin would, but only act as bank checks in commercial transactions, as you suggest, then you are right. On the contrary, if this \$54,000,000 which the Government is now issuing in the purchase of silver bullion, instead of coining it, is in the form of money, and actually circulates as currency amongst the people, and performs all the functions that silver coin would, then your criticism is not quite tenable, as you will admit, and Roger Q. Mills is right.

A brief summary of the act of Congress under which the silver bullion (that is, uncoined silver) is being purchased by the Government, and the "Treasury Certificates" are being issued, is as follows:

SEC. 1 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall buy "4,500,000 ounces of free silver per month at the market price thereof." * * * and "issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion, Treasury notes in such form and of such denominations, not less than one dollar nor more than one thousand dollars, as he may prescribe."

SEC. 2. "That the Treasury Notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be redeemable on demand, in lawful money of the United States." * * *

SEC. 3. "That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin such portion of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury Notes herein provided for, and any gain arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury."

From this your readers will see that by the law itself these so-called "certificates," are really "Treasury Notes," lawful money of the United States, and are issued to pay for silver bullion purchased. That they will be redeemed in coin, that is gold or silver; that the silver so purchased and stored can be at any time coined and used in redeeming the "Treasury Notes" thus issued; and that whatever profit may arise in the coinage shall belong to Government—the people—and not to the few owners of silver mines, as would be the case if the Government coined it for them.

Under the provisions of this law the Treasury Department, as Mr. Mills correctly stated, has been issuing its "Treasury Notes" in payment for the silver bullion, in denominations of one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars each, in about the same proportion of denomination as it did of the old legal tenders, or National Bank Notes, and silver and gold coin certificates.

After reading your editorial, (it was so plausible, well written, and so in line with much that has been spoken and written for months past) that I wished to re-assure myself. I thereupon stepped into the United States Sub-Treasury and re-examined the new certificates, which, I may remark, are now gradually coming into general circulation.

They are in size, shape, and general execution, equal to all the other Government paper money, both certificates, or "greenbacks."

Everybody has been entirely satisfied with the old silver coin certificates issued to represent the three or four hundred millions of silver dollars coined and piled up in the Treasury which the people did not want to handle in quantities so long as they could get currency.

Now, here is a copy of one of the silver coin certificates in circulation for years past under the old law:

"This certificate that there have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States, five Silver Dollars payable to the bearer on demand. Act of Aug. 4th, 1890.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Register of the Treasury.

J. A. HUSTON,
Treasurer of the United States."

On the back of the bill are these words: "Five Dollars; Silver Certificate; United States."

The new silver certificate or "Treasury Notes" issued for the purchase of silver bullion, discussed in your editorial of last week, reads as follows:

"Legal Tender; act of July 14th, 1890."

TREASURY NOTE.

"The United States of America will pay to bearer five dollars in coin. Washington, D. C.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Register of Treasury.

J. N. HUSTON,
Treasurer of the United States."

On the back of the bill or certificate are these words:

"FIVE DOLLARS."

"This note is a legal tender at its face value," in payment of all debts, public and private, except "when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

Your readers will notice the old silver certificates merely certified that there were five silver dollars safely stored away which the bearer could procure on demand. They were not made a legal tender for anything, and yet they passed everywhere as money, whereas these new "Treasury Notes" are not only made in the form of money, but they are a direct promise by the United States to pay "five dollars in coin" without condition, and any part of the silver bullion purchased can at any time under the law be coined, if needed, to redeem these certificates.

You will see from this that Mr. Mills was correct when he said that, under the present silver law, the \$54,000,000 per annum issued in silver certificates was a direct addition to our money circulation, within five or ten millions, as much as it could possibly be with "free unlimited coinage."

If the people were not cursed with a drainage, excessive and frightful, in the way of taxes, direct and indirect—if they were allowed to retain what they ought to retain of their earnings—there would be little complaint about

the volume of money in the country. As it is, the coinage question dwarfs into insignificance compared with the reduction of expenditures and of taxation. At least that is the way it seems to Yours truly,
J. W. EMERSON.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.



FOR CHILLS, MALARIA, AND BILIOUSNESS.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

The Tonic which has given such universal satisfaction, and which you hear your neighbors talking about, is Grove's. To get the original and genuine, always ask for Grove's, and don't accept cheap, untried substitutes, claiming to be just as good.

Manufactured by PARIS MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Joseph Hasty and Catharine Hasty, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the second day of June, 1890, duly recorded in the office of Recorder of Deeds for the County of Iron, and State of Missouri, in Book "381," at page 441, did convey to Wm. A. Fletcher, trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Iron, in the State of Missouri, to wit:

All that part of lot No. 5 of the northeast quarter 1 section 6 of township 32, north, of range 4 east, south of the county road, bounded by survey as follows: Beginning at a point on the south line of said lot 2 and 62-100ths chains west of the southeast corner of said lot; thence north 6 and 75-100ths chains to south side of county road; thence west 29 degrees south, on south side of county road to the northeast corner of 5) feet of land deeded to Dr. Jones; thence south on Dr. Jones' east line to south line of said lot; thence east on said south line to place of beginning—containing about 4 acres, more or less.

Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note therein described; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and interest, now past due and unpaid:

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, will, on

Thursday, October 29th, 1891, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. of said day, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of Iron, in the County of Iron, State of Missouri, sell the above described real estate, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said note and the costs of executing this trust and costs.

WM. A. FLETCHER,
Trustee.

School Fund Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, Mary A. Hackworth and William Hackworth, her husband, by their certain School Fund Mortgage deed, dated the 20th day of March, A. D. 1888, which said mortgage deed was duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Iron county, Missouri, in Book 35, pages 219 and following, conveyed to Iron county, Missouri, for the use and benefit of the Capital School Fund of said county (therein more particularly described and set forth) the following described real estate, lying and being in said Iron county, State of Missouri, described as follows, to wit:

All the north half of the south half of the southeast quarter of section number thirteen, township thirty, north, of range three east, containing forty acres, more or less; also, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of section thirteen, township thirty, north, of range three east—containing in all 200 acres.

Which conveyance was made to secure the payment of two hundred and fifty dollars belonging to the Capital School Fund of said county, as follows, to wit:

To the Public School Fund of said county, \$250.00.

For which said amount the said Mary A. Hackworth and Wm. Hackworth, her husband, as principals, with James Lovelace and A. Rubin as securities, executed their bond for the sum of \$500, of even date with said mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from date, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1888, and payable on the 20th day of March, 1890, which said bond has become one and remains unpaid.

And, whereas, among other things it is provided in said deed of mortgage that if default should be made in the payment of the principal or interest, or any part thereof, at the time when the same should severally be come due and payable according to the tenor and effect of said bond, that the then acting Sheriff of Iron county, Mo., should have power without suit, on said deed of mortgage to proceed and sell said property conveyed and mortgaged in said deed;

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said bond in said deed of mortgage described, by both principal and sureties; Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of mortgage, and in obedience to an order of the Honorable County Court of Iron county, Missouri, made at its September Term, 1891, I, Walter H. Fisher, Sheriff of said county of Iron, State of Missouri, will, on

Thursday, October 29th, 1891, at the east front door of the Court House in the city of Iron, county aforesaid, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the above described real estate, to satisfy said bond and mortgage and the cost hereon.

WALTER H. FISHER,
Sheriff of Iron county, Mo.

ORDER OF PUBLIC AUCTION.

In the circuit court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation September 12th, 1891.

The State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Pres. W. Whitworth, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Mo., against

James Whitestone, Lucius Kingsberry and all unknown interested parties.

Action to Enforce Lien for Taxes.

Now at this day comes the plaintiff, P. W. Whitworth, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth among other things, that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is, therefore, ordered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation, that publication be made, notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the Circuit Court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri, on the following real estate, belonging to the said defendants, for back taxes for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, to wit:

West half of section 34, township 31, range 3 east. (An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill, showing the amount of taxes now due on said real estate, for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate, to the sum of \$18.23 is filed with said petition as provided by law.) And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for said county of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the courthouse in said county, on the fourth Monday in October next (1891), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall be long continued, and, if not, then before the end of the term), and plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

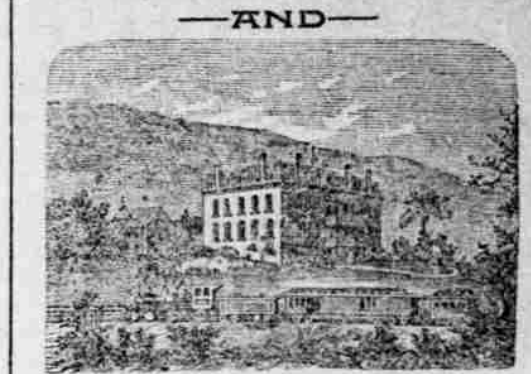
It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri.

JOS. HUFF, Clerk.

A true copy:
Attest, with seal, this 12th day of September, 1891.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk.
Iron county circuit court.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
EARLY = ARRIVAL
—OF—
Fall Goods
—AT—
=LOPEZ'S!=

ARCADIA COLLEGE



ACADEMY
—OF THE—
Ursuline Sisters

The system of education pursued in this institution is designed to develop the moral, intellectual and physical powers of the pupils; to make them refined, accomplished and useful members of society.

Pupils of all denominations are equally received—all interference with their convictions being carefully avoided.

Board, Washing of Clothes, Tuition in English, and all kinds of Useful and Ornamental Needle Work, per Session of Five Months, are \$80.00—payable in advance. Terms for instruction in Music, Foreign Language, Drawing and Painting can be had by applying as below.

Attached to the convent, and totally separated from the boarding school, is a SELECT DAY SCHOOL in which the usual branches of sound and practical education are carefully imparted.

Prospectuses, and other information, may be had by applying, in person or by letter, to MOTHER MARIAN, Superioress of the Convent of the Ursuline Sisters, Arcadia, Iron County, Mo.

HENRY RUTSCHILLING,
GHERMANVILLE,
FOR the NEXT 30 DAYS,
WILL GIVE

Extra Bargains!
GOODS ALMOST AT COST.

20 Pounds of Sugar for \$1 Good Syrup, 20 Cents a Gallon. Other Goods accordingly. Give me a call, and see.
H. RUTSCHILLING.

BOATMEN'S BANK,
ST. LOUIS.
Capital \$2,000,000!
SURPLUS, \$350,000.

R. J. LACKLAND, WM. H. THOMSON,
President. Cashier.
J. M. EMERSON,
(Formerly Circuit Judge and Late U. S. Marshal.)
Attorney at Law & Master in Chancery,
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First-Class Bakery and Restaurant, and full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Meals and Lunches
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DEALER IN
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Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Notions,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Woodenware,
Canned Goods, &c.

Sold at Lowest Rates, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.
In the circuit court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation, September 12th, 1891.

The State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of P. W. Whitworth, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Mo., against

Adam Rubin and all unknown interested parties.

Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.

Now at this day comes the plaintiff, P. W. Whitworth, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth among other things, that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is, therefore, ordered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation, that publication be made, notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the Circuit Court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri, on the following real estate, belonging to the said defendants, for back taxes for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, to wit:

West half of lot two of the northwest quarter of section five, and lot two of the northeast quarter of section six, township thirty-four, range two east. (An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill, showing the amount of taxes now due on said real estate, for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate, to the sum of \$3.61 is filed with said petition as provided by law.) And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for said county of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the courthouse in said county, on the fourth Monday in October next (1891), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall be long continued, and, if not, then before the end of the term), and plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri.

A true copy:
Attest, with seal, this 12th day of September, 1891.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk.
Iron county circuit court.